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EXAMINER

GOYEA, OLUSEGUN

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/569,761	Applicant(s) VON HELMOLT ET AL.	
	Examiner OLUSEGUN GOYEA	Art Unit 3687	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 October 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 24 February 2006 and 28 August 2008 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 10/569,761.
 3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

Applicant's claim for the benefit of a prior-filed application under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) or under 35 U.S.C. 120, 121, or 365(c) is acknowledged.

Prosecution History Summary

This office action is in response to Applicant's submission filed 10/22/2009. Currently, claims 1-28 are pending. Claims 1, 14, 19, 20 and 25 have been amended.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 7249044 (Kumar et al. – hereinafter referred to as Kumar) in view of US 7281046 (Sunderasan et al. – hereinafter referred to as Sunderasan).

Referring to **claim 1**, Kumar discloses a data processing method for a customer request comprising:

receiving a request for an item from a customer data processing system at a central data processing system, wherein the request includes an item identifier; [see col. 4, lines 42-47; col. 5, lines 47-67; col. 6, lines 30-33 and 38-40; col. 11, lines 5-8; col. 37, lines 21-22]

generating a plurality of sub-requests for sub-items of the item, each of the sub-items are mapped to the item based on the item identifier and sub-item identifiers associated with the sub-items, wherein the sub-requests are assigned to a plurality of external or internal partner systems based on predefined rules; [see col. 4, lines 47-65; col. 6, lines 38-40; col. 11, lines 9-11; col. 15, lines 1-18 and 48-57; col. 37, lines 22-30. *See also MPEP 2141.01(a) and 2144.04 (VI)*]

generating a response based on association of the sub-responses with the original item; (see col. 4, lines 58-60; col. 11, lines 14-16; col. 15, lines 4-6)

sending the response back to the customer data processing system. (see col. 4, lines 58-60; col. 11, lines 14-16)

But Kumar does not explicitly disclose the limitations:

generating a separate unique identifier for each of the sub-requests;

storing the unique identifiers being assigned to the sub-requests, in a retrievable medium with the associated item by the central data processing system;

sending the sub-requests with the unique identifiers to partner systems;

receiving sub-responses at the central data processing system, each sub-responses having unique identifiers that is the same as the unique identifiers of the corresponding sub-request;

matching the sub-response to the sub-request based on the unique identifiers;

However, Sunderasan teaches a system with the limitations:

generating a separate unique identifier for each of the sub-requests; [see col. 2, lines 55-65; col. 7, lines 35-41]

storing the unique identifiers being assigned to the sub-requests, in a retrievable medium with the associated item by the central data processing system; [see col. 7, lines 46-64]

sending the sub-requests with the unique identifiers to partner systems; [see col. 4, lines 47-56; col. 11, lines 9-11]

receiving sub-responses at the central data processing system, each sub-responses having unique identifiers that is the same as the unique identifiers of the corresponding sub-request; [see col. 2, lines 55-65]

matching the sub-response to the sub-request based on the unique identifiers; [see col. 2, lines 55-65]

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the system according to Kumar to have incorporated the limitations: generating a separate unique identifier for each of the sub-

requests; storing the unique identifiers being assigned to the sub-requests, in a retrievable medium with the associated item by the central data processing system; sending the sub-requests with the unique identifiers to partner systems; receiving sub-responses at the central data processing system, each sub-responses having unique identifiers that is the same as the unique identifiers of the corresponding sub-request and matching the sub-response to the sub-request based on the unique identifiers, in accordance with the teachings of Sunderasan, in order to provide unique identifier to each request and sub-request with matching corresponding response and sub-response to produce a concise and accurate results of data processing, since so doing could be performed readily and easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, without undue experimentation, nor risks of unexpected results.

Referring to **claim 2**, Kumar discloses the system as applied in the rejection of claim 1 above, wherein said sending of the sub- requests to partner systems further comprises at least one of:

 sending a sub-request for a partner search or a partner availability check at item level or; [see col. 4, lines 61-66; col. 6, lines 4-11 and 32-49; col. 7, lines 25-34]

 determining at least one business system or an availability check for this system at item level. [see col. 4, lines 61-66; col. 6, lines 4-11 and 32-49; col. 7, lines 25-34]

Referring to **claim 3**, Kumar discloses the system as applied in the rejection of claim 2 above, wherein performing of the partner search is done with the use of functions. (see col. 6, line - col. 7, line 67; col. 7, lines 58-65; – *Functions/rules are pre-defined by the customer/fulfillment server or specified in the request.*)

Referring to **claim 4**, Kumar discloses the system as applied in the rejection of claim 3 above, wherein the functions comprise standard functions, as well as functions of customers and partners. (see col. 6, line 54 - col. 7, line 67)

Referring to **claim 5**, Kumar discloses the system as applied in the rejection of claim 2 above, wherein the partner system which received the request for availability check temporarily reserves a requested resource that has been identified as available. (see col. 10, lines 20-28; col. 13, lines 14-16; col. 17, lines 26-28; col. 18, lines 6-9; col. 18, lines 49-54)

Referring to **claim 6**, Kumar discloses the system as applied in the rejection of claim 5 above, wherein the partner system deletes the reservation for the requested resources unless the central data processing system sends a message if no acceptance is received from the customer within the predetermined time interval. (see col. 13, lines 16-20; col. 17, lines 29-31)

Referring to **claim 7**, it contains similar limitations as set forth in claim 1 and therefore is rejected based on the same rationale.

Referring to **claim 8**, Kumar discloses the system as applied in the rejection of claim 7 above, wherein the request comprising the plurality of items is processed in a looping mode. (see col. 4, lines 35-41; col. 7, lines 58-65; col. 16, lines 28-50)

Referring to **claim 9**, Kumar discloses the system as applied in the rejection of claim 1 above, wherein the request for the at least one item has a structure of an order-like document that comprises: -a header section; -at least one item; -at least one schedule line per item comprising information regarding requested by the customer including a delivery date and a quantity. [see col. 11, lines 23-25 and 63-67; cols. 12-14]

Referring to **claim 10**, Kumar discloses the system as applied in the rejection of claim 1 above, wherein generating the plurality of sub-requests for a plurality of partner systems includes criteria defined by the customer. (see col. 7, lines 58-60; col. 8, lines 4-8; col. 11, lines 18-38)

Referring to **claim 11**, Kumar discloses the system as applied in the rejection of claim 1 above, further comprising the following operations conducted prior to sending the response back to the customer data processing system:

comparing at least one sub-response to the preferred choice specified by a customer; (see col. 7, lines 58-67; col. 8, lines 1-8; col. 10, lines 15-20; col. 15, lines 48-57)

selecting a preferred choice from the group consisting of the at least one sub- response. (see col. 7, lines 58-67; col. 8, lines 1-8; col. 10, lines 15-20; col. 15, lines 48-57)

Referring to **claim 12**, Kumar discloses the system as applied in the rejection of claim 11 above, wherein the act of selecting the preferred choice is based on the customer's preferences. (see col. 7, lines 58-67; col. 8, lines 1-8; col. 10, lines 15-20)

Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 7249044 (Kumar), as applied to claim 11 above, in view of US 7281046 (Sunderasan) and further in view of US 5649103 (Datta et al. – hereinafter referred to as Datta)

Referring to **claim 13**, Kumar and Sunderasan disclose the system as applied in the rejection of claim 11 above. But neither Kumar nor Sunderasan explicitly discloses the limitation: wherein asynchronous communication means are used and the sub-responses are aggregated in the database until all sub-responses have been received.

However, Datta teaches a system with the limitation: wherein asynchronous communication means are used and the sub-responses are aggregated in the database until all sub-responses have been received. (see col. 3, lines 13-15, 29-34 and 37-48)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to have modified the combination of Kumar and Sunderasan to have included the limitation: wherein asynchronous communication means are used and the sub-responses are aggregated in the database until all sub-responses have been received, in accordance with the teachings of Datta, in order to use an asynchronous means to aggregate responses in a database until all sub-responses are received, since so doing could be performed readily and easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

Claims 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 7249044 (Kumar) in view of US 7281046 (Sunderasan).

Referring to **claim 14**, it contains similar limitations as set forth in claim 1 and therefore is rejected based on the same rationale.

Referring to **claim 15**, Kumar discloses the system as applied in the rejection of claim 14, wherein a central data processing system further comprises interfaces for communication between a sales system, the purchasing system, the manufacturing

system, the planning system and other internal or external systems. (see col. 33, lines 13-20; col. 36, lines 10-24 – *The various components of the order fulfillment system communicate via various interfaces over the network.*)

Claims 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 7249044 (Kumar), as applied to claim 14 above, in view of US 7281046 (Sunderasan) and further in view of US 5649103 (Datta)

Referring to **claim 16**, Kumar and Sunderasan disclose the system as applied in the rejection of claim 14 above. But neither Kumar nor Sunderasan explicitly discloses the limitation: further comprising asynchronous communication means to use database tables for storage of the sub- responses.

However, Datta teaches a system with the limitation: further comprising asynchronous communication means to use database tables for storage of the sub-responses. (see col. 2, lines 61-67; col. 3, lines 1-4 and 20-28)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to have modified the combination of Kumar and Sunderasan to have included the limitation: further comprising asynchronous communication means to use database tables for storage of the sub- responses, in accordance with the teachings of Datta, in order to use an asynchronous means to aggregate responses in a database until all sub-responses are received, since so doing could be performed readily and

easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

Referring to **claim 17**, Kumar and Sunderasan disclose the system as applied in the rejection of claim 16 above. But neither Kumar nor Sunderasan explicitly discloses the limitation: wherein the means of generating a response based on association of the sub-responses with the original item and sending the response back to the customer data processing system, in case of the asynchronous communication, are applied only when all the requested sub-responses are collected in the database.

However, Datta teaches a system with the limitation: wherein the means of generating a response based on association of the sub-responses with the original item and sending the response back to the customer data processing system, in case of the asynchronous communication, are applied only when all the requested sub-responses are collected in the database. (see col. 2, lines 61-67; col. 3, lines 1-4, 13-15, 20-28 and 31-42)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to have modified the combination of Kumar and Sunderasan to have included the limitation: wherein the means of generating a response based on association of the sub-responses with the original item and sending the response back to the customer data processing system, in case of the asynchronous communication, are applied only when all the requested sub-responses are collected in the database, in accordance with the teachings of Datta, in order to use an asynchronous means to

aggregate responses in a database until all sub-responses are received, since so doing could be performed readily and easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

Referring to **claim 18**, Kumar and Sunderasan disclose the system as applied in the rejection of claim 17 above. But neither Kumar nor Sunderasan explicitly discloses the limitation: wherein the asynchronous communication means are to execute a query to determine if all necessary sub-responses have been collected.

However, Datta teaches a system with the limitation: wherein the asynchronous communication means are to execute a query to determine if all necessary sub-responses have been collected. (see col. 2, lines 61-67; col. 3, lines 1-4, 13-15, 20-28 and 31-42)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to have modified the combination of Kumar and Sunderasan to have included the limitation: wherein the asynchronous communication means are to execute a query to determine if all necessary sub-responses have been collected, in accordance with the teachings of Datta, in order to use an asynchronous means to aggregate responses in a database until all sub-responses are received, since so doing could be performed readily and easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

Referring to **claim 19**, it contains similar limitations as set forth in claim 1 and therefore is rejected based on the same rationale.

Claims 20-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 7249044 (Kumar) in view of US 5649103 (Datta) and further in view of US 7281046 (Sunderasan).

Referring to **claim 20**, Kumar discloses a data processing system for processing a request for an item, the data processing system comprising:

- means for selecting an asynchronous or a synchronous communication mode for communication with partner computer systems, (see col. 4, lines 35-38; col. 7, lines 58-61)

- means for splitting the request into a set of sub-requests, wherein each sub-request is for a sub-item of the item, each sub-item is mapped to the item based on an item identifier associated with the item and a sub-item identifier associated with the sub-item. [see col. 4, lines 47-65; col. 6, lines 38-40; col. 11, lines 9-11; col. 15, lines 1-18 and 48-57; col. 37, lines 22-30. *See also MPEP 2141.01(a) and 2144.04 (VI)*]

- means for sending the response. (see col. 4, lines 58-60; col. 11, lines 14-16)

But Kumar does not explicitly disclose the limitations:

synchronous communication means being adapted to send a first one of the sub- requests of the set of sub-requests to one of the partner computer systems, wait for the respective sub-response from the one of the partner computer systems and send a second one of the sub-requests of the set of sub-requests to one of the partner computer systems after the sub-response has been received, wherein the sub-responses are stored in a random access memory with the associated item by the data processing system.

asynchronous communication means being adapted to send the sub-requests in parallel to the partner computer systems, store respective sub-responses of the partner computer systems in a database on a non-volatile storage device with the associated item by the data processing system, means for combining the sub-responses to generate a response to the request,

means for generating a first unique identifier for each of the sub-requests, the first unique identifiers are generated by the data processing system;

means for generating a second unique identifier for each of the sub-responses, the second unique identifiers are identical to the first unique identifier of the corresponding sub-request; and

means for sending the response, wherein generating the response to the request is performed by matching the sub-responses to the sub-requests based on the first and second unique identifiers.

However, Datta teaches a system with the limitations:

synchronous communication means being adapted to send a first one of the sub- requests of the set of sub-requests to one of the partner computer systems, wait for the respective sub-response from the one of the partner computer systems and send a second one of the sub-requests of the set of sub-requests to one of the partner computer systems after the sub-response has been received, wherein the sub-responses are stored in a random access memory with the associated item by the data processing system. (see col. 1, lines 28-33; col. 5, lines 4-6 – *This is functionally equivalent to the synchronous communication mode.*)

asynchronous communication means being adapted to send the sub-requests in parallel to the partner computer systems, store respective sub-responses of the partner computer systems in a database on a non-

volatile storage device with the associated item by the data processing system, means for combining the sub-responses to generate a response to the request, (see col. 3, lines 13-40; col. 5, lines 4-6)

In addition, Sunderasan teaches a system with the limitations:

means for generating a first unique identifier for each of the sub-requests, the first unique identifiers are generated by the data processing system; [see col. 2, lines 55-65; col. 7, lines 35-41]

means for generating a second unique identifier for each of the sub-responses, the second unique identifiers are identical to the first unique identifier of the corresponding sub-request; and [see col. 2, lines 55-65; col. 7, lines 35-41]

means for sending the response, wherein generating the response to the request is performed by matching the sub-responses to the sub-requests based on the first and second unique identifiers. [see col. 2, lines 55-65; col. 7, lines 35-41]

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to have modified the system of Kumar to have included the limitations: synchronous communication means being adapted to send a first one of the sub- requests of the set of sub-requests to one of the partner computer systems, wait

for the respective sub-response from the one of the partner computer systems and send a second one of the sub-requests of the set of sub-requests to one of the partner computer systems after the sub-response has been received, wherein the sub-responses are stored in a random access memory with the associated item by the data processing system; asynchronous communication means being adapted to send the sub-requests in parallel to the partner computer systems, store respective sub-responses of the partner computer systems in a database on a non-volatile storage device with the associated item by the data processing system, means for combining the sub-responses to generate a response to the request; means for generating a first unique identifier for each of the sub-requests, the first unique identifiers are generated by the data processing system; means for generating a second unique identifier for each of the sub-responses, the second unique identifiers are identical to the first unique identifier of the corresponding sub-request; and means for sending the response, wherein generating the response to the request is performed by matching the sub-responses to the sub-requests based on the first and second unique identifiers., in accordance with the teachings of Datta and Sunderasan, in order to provide using a specified communication mode and unique identifiers to each request and sub-request with matching corresponding response and sub-response to produce a concise and accurate results of data processing, since so doing could be performed readily and easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

Referring to **claim 21**, Kumar discloses the system as applied in the rejection of claim 20, wherein the means for selecting the asynchronous or synchronous communication mode comprises a set of rules to be applied on the request. (see col. 4, lines 35-38; col. 7, lines 58-65)

Referring to **claim 22**, Kumar discloses the system as applied in the rejection of claim 21 above, wherein the means for splitting the request into a set of sub-requests uses the set of rules for the splitting operation. (see col. 4, lines 42-50; col. 7, lines 58-65; col. 11, lines 9-11)

Referring to **claim 23**, Kumar discloses the system applied in the rejection of claim 20 above. But Kumar does not explicitly disclose the limitation: wherein the asynchronous communication means is to check the database for completeness for each incoming sub-response.

However. Datta teaches a system with the limitation: wherein the asynchronous communication means is to check the database for completeness for each incoming sub-response. (see col. 2, lines 61-67; col. 3, lines 1-4 and 29-40)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to have adapted the system of Kumar to have included the limitation: wherein the asynchronous communication means is to check the database for completeness for each incoming sub-response, in accordance with the teachings of Datta, in order to ensure the completeness of the response to each item request, since

so doing could be performed readily and easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

Referring to **claim 24**, Kumar discloses the system as applied in the rejection of claim 23 above. But Kumar does not explicitly disclose the limitation: wherein the asynchronous communication means is to perform the check of the database by performing a database query using the sub-request and sub-response identifiers as keys.

However. Datta teaches a system with the limitation: wherein the asynchronous communication means is to perform the check of the database by performing a database query using the sub-request and sub-response identifiers as keys. (see col. 2, lines 61-67; col. 3, lines 20-40)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to have adapted the system of Kumar to have included the limitation: wherein the asynchronous communication means is to perform the check of the database by performing a database query using the sub-request and sub-response identifiers as keys, in accordance with the teachings of Datta, in order to ensure the completeness of the response to each item request, since so doing could be performed readily and easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

Referring to **claims 25-28**, they contain similar limitations as set forth in claims 20-24 and therefore is rejected based on the same rationale.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments regarding the rejection of claims 1-12, 14-15 and 19 under 35 U.S.C 103(a) based on US 7249044 (Kumar) and US 7281046 (Sunderasan) and claims 13 and 16-18 under 35 U.S.C 103(a) based on US 7249044 (Kumar) and US 7281046 (Sunderasan) and US 5649103 (Datta) have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding amended claim 1, Applicant argues that neither Kumar nor Sundersan discloses the limitation: "receiving a request for an item from a customer data processing system at a central data processing system, wherein the request includes an item identifier associated with the item; generating a plurality of sub-requests for sub-items of the item, each of the sub-items are mapped to the item based on the item identifier and sub-item identifiers associated with the sub-items"

Applicant explains that Kumar discloses a system in which clients submit requests for products to a fulfillment server. The requests include line- items which pertain to the products requested by the clients. Sub-requests may subsequently be generated for the products associated with each line-item. However, Kumar fails to disclose "generating a plurality of sub-requests for sub-items of the item, each of the sub-items are mapped to the item based on the item identifier and sub-item identifiers

associated with the sub-items," because the line-items of Kumar are not mapped to sub-items based on identifiers associated with the line-items such that sub-requests for these mapped sub-items can be generated. Instead, the line-items form the basis for the sub-requests without being mapped to sub-items with associated identifiers.

Therefore, Kumar fails to disclose the cited elements of amended claim 1, because line-items are not mapped to sub-items based on associated identifiers.

In addition, Applicant submits that Sunderasan fails to cure the deficiencies of Kumar. Sunderasan discloses a system and method for providing communications between network service providers. In Sunderasan, a service provider may transmit a request for resources to another service provider. The request is comprised of one or more sub-requests for the resources. However, similar to Kumar, Sunderasan fails to disclose "generating a plurality of sub-requests for sub-items of the item, each of the sub-items are mapped to the item based on the item identifier and sub-item identifiers associated with the sub-items," because the requested resources of Sunderasan are not mapped to other sub-items/resources based on identifiers associated with the requested resources such that sub-requests for mapped sub-items can be generated. Instead, the originally requested resources form the basis for the sub-requests without being mapped to sub-items with an identifier. Therefore, Sunderasan fails to cure the deficiencies of Kumar, because requested resources are not mapped to sub-items based on associated identifiers.

In addition, Applicant argues that claims 14 and 19 contains similar limitations as recited in claim 1 and are patentable over the cited references for similar reasons as discussed above for claim 1.

Further, Applicant submits that claims 2-13 and 15-18 depend directly or indirectly from claims 1 or 14 and incorporates the limitations thereof. Applicant submits that claims 2-13 and 15-18 are patentable over the applied references for at least reasons discussed above for claim 1.

In response to Applicant's arguments, Examiner respectfully disagrees. These arguments are directed towards newly added limitations and have been addressed in the updated rejection.

Applicant's arguments regarding the rejection of claims 20-28 under 35 U.S.C 103(a) based on US 7249044 (Kumar) in view of US 7281046 (Sunderasan) and further in view of US 5649103 (Datta) have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding claims 20 and 25, Applicant submits that these claims have been amended to recite elements analogous to those of claim 1. For the at least the same reasons discussed above in regards to amended claim 1, the combination of Kumar and Sunderasan does not teach or suggest each element of amended claims 20 and 25. In addition, Applicant contends that the Examiner has not cited and the Applicants have

been unable to locate any sections of Datta which cure the deficiencies of the combination of Kumar and Sunderasan.

Further, Further, Applicant submits that claims 21-24 and 26-28 depend directly or indirectly from claims 20 or 25 and incorporates the limitations thereof. Applicant submits that claims 21-24 and 26-28 are patentable over the applied references for at least reasons discussed above for claims 20 and 25.

In response to Applicant's arguments, Examiner respectfully disagrees. These arguments are directed towards newly added limitations and have been addressed in the updated rejection.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to OLUSEGUN GOYEA whose telephone number is (571)270-5402. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday, 8:00am to 5:00pm (ET).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Gart can be reached on (571)272-3955. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/O. G./
Examiner, Art Unit 3687
01/06/2010

/Matthew S Gart/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art
Unit 3687

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